

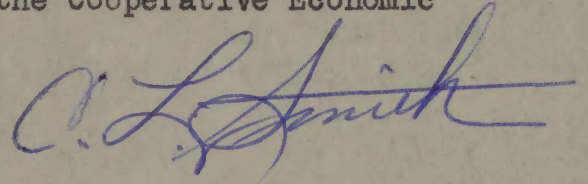
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE
ENTOMOLOGY RESEARCH BRANCH

JAN 31

P. O. Box 3391
Orlando, Florida
January 28, 1957

To: R. C. Bushland, Box 232, Kerrville, Texas
From: C. L. Smith
Subject: Report--Screw-worm Summer Migration, 1956

Attached hereto are two copies of a report prepared by Mr. Skipper regarding the northern limit of migration of screw-worms during the 1956 season. Copies of the report are being forwarded to the Director of Agriculture Extension Service, State Entomologist, State Extension Entomologist and State Veterinarian in the states concerned. Copies of the report are also being forwarded to Dr. Lindquist's office for submission to the Cooperative Economic Insect Report Unit.



Enc. (2)
cc: A. W. Lindquist with 6 enclosures

January 30, 1957

Ecological Studies--Screw-worm Incidence and Extent of
Summer Migration in the Southeastern States During 1956

C. C. Skipper

The data contained in this report were obtained from status fly traps, County Agricultural Agents, Veterinarians, State Livestock Inspectors, cattlemen, dealers in livestock remedies, Wildlife Biologists, and Game Wardens. The accompanying map indicates the approximate extent of the normal summer migration of screw-worms in the Southeastern States. We are unaware of isolated infestations of screw-worms as occurred in North Carolina near Mocksville during 1955.

Florida

As determined by catches of screw-worm flies in status traps operated throughout the year in Central and Northern Florida, the incidence of screw-worms was perhaps the heaviest of any year since their introduction. Infestations throughout peninsular Florida were particularly heavy in livestock and many cases in wildlife were reported. In the Collier County hunting area 26 known cases (deaths) in buck deer were reported during 1956 and there were perhaps as many deaths unreported. All counties in Florida east of Holmes, Washington, and Bay were infested with screw-worms during 1956 through natural migration or overwintering.

Alabama

Information obtained indicates that only the extreme southeast County of Houston became infested with screw-worms. Dr. Miller, of Dotham, reported two cases of screw-worms in dogs and there were reports of many cases of secondary screw-worms. No other cases were reported in the five additional counties visited.

Georgia

Screw-worm cases in livestock were reported to be rather heavy in those counties adjoining Florida. The heaviest infestations appear to have been in counties where corn and peanuts are grown, and hogs are the chief source of cash revenue. The northern migration limits of screw-worms seem to be the following counties: Clay, Randolph, Sumter, Macon, Houston, Bleckley, Laurens, Johnson, Jefferson, and Burke.

South Carolina

Light infestations of screw-worms were reported from seven counties in the southern part of the state. Most of the damage seems to have occurred in cattle and deer in coastal areas, resulting from tick bites. The counties of Barnwell, Bamberg, Colleton, and Charleston were the limit of the northern migration.

Remedies

Recommended remedies for screw-worm control were available and adequate in all localities where inquiry was made. Wound treatments and care of animals is the usual practice. Everyone was particularly interested in the progress of our research and asked, "When are we going to get rid of these screw-worms for good?"

